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evolution of our national territorial policy. The placing of this new colony among our pioneer communities makes it necessary to enlarge considerably our already large list of western national characters. It is clear that we must find a place for a few of those French traders and priests who founded these early settlements and some of the commandants of early posts are equally worthy of mention. We can no longer ignore, moreover, the claims of the leading merchants at Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes, nor those of the early American traders and merchants who entered the Illinois country before George Rogers Clark and paved the way for his conquest of the British posts. In one respect the volume is somewhat disappointing. There are no maps showing the later surveys and the locations of early forts, trading posts, and missions. The map of the Illinois country opposite page 154 should be supplemented by one or two maps of Illinois and the entire Ohio valley showing these important points. This would enable students of the early history of this region to trace readily the narrative of events and to find upon maps accessible in any library the location of all the historic places given in the present work.

From the point of view of research in the middle west this volume holds a significant place. It was produced as a portion of a more pretentious work which covers the entire history of the state. This portion is the first of its kind to be based upon the new material recently made accessible and it points the way for similar enterprises in research and history writing for which there is great need in the whole Mississippi valley. It is to be hoped that the author in his new location will establish a research laboratory similar to the one which has produced such admirable works as the present volume, and that he may begin anew his invaluable researches in the almost unworked fields that lie open before all students of history in the west.

O. G. LIBBY

*The autobiography of Andrew Carnegie.* With illustrations. (New York and Boston: Houghton Mifflin company, 385 p. \$5.00)

An autobiography of a man who occupied as prominent a place in American life for nearly half a century as did Andrew Carnegie cannot fail to attract the attention of anyone interested in the slightest degree in the events of a period so filled with pregnant possibilities. Yet the evaluation of such a work by the historian must be based on certain factors which do not necessarily appeal to the general reader. The former looks for statements or even for hints which will give him a better comprehension of the forces which he seeks to understand and perchance to enumerate and interpret; he feels that he has a certain right to find explained forces which hitherto have been evidenced only by surface mani-

festations. Particularly, when one considers to what an extent Mr. Carnegie figured in the economic world of his day, consequently in all the maze of interwoven social elements, one opens his book with keen expectation, an expectation which is to a considerable degree unfulfilled.

After all, one does not find much that is new. To be sure, there are many incidental bits of personal reminiscence which add a few shadings to the composite picture of American development; one is grateful for the sketches of the men who, especially in the earlier and formative years of Mr. Carnegie's life, played such vital rôles in the industrial phases of a growing community. Some incidental illumination comes with the accounts of men like Thomas A. Scott, Junius Spencer Morgan and his son, John Pierpont Morgan; of all the associates of early Pittsburgh days and of later New York experiences. Some readable pages throw a little more light on affairs in Washington during the first days of the civil war. Mr. Carnegie's views of Simon Cameron, Lincoln's first secretary of war, do not accord with most accepted notions; it is not, for instance, a commonly held opinion that "if other departments had been as well managed as was the War Department under Cameron, all things considered, much of disaster would have been avoided," and that it was only popular clamor that finally forced the president to make a change to Stanton.

As a self-revelation, not altogether frank but perhaps as much so as could be expected of any man, this autobiography presents its greatest contribution: Andrew Carnegie writes about himself and the things he did, and allows to appear much of what was going on in his mind as he gazed back over the past. If there could have been more evidence of a realization of the economic transition in which he played a part, of the vast problems which were being created by the activities of just such "captains of industry" as himself; if, out of his experience, something more constructive about those questions which now face the world of interrelated industry and political effort had been adduced, one would feel not only that Mr. Carnegie had been a dynamic force in his day but also that he had condensed from the rich treasure of his experience something to guide those who come after in grappling with the results.

None can dispute the general interest of the work. Even though it is but a sparse sheaf of jottings which the gleaner may store away in his bin, he puts down the book with the feeling that he has perused something which has been fully worth while, and something which leaves a clean taste in the mouth; if "Andy" has been patently sure of the "rightness of Andy," as one reviewer puts it, nevertheless he is glad to have known something more of that Andy, and to have breathed a little of that eternal optimism which permeated the man.

L. B. S.